

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

VOL. 15.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA. SUNDAY MORNING. MAY 22, 1881.

NO. 46.

LEGAL.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

DISTRICT COURT, SECOND JUDICIAL District of the State of Nevada, held in and for the county of Washoe. In the matter of the estate of L. H. CROCKER, deceased.

Executor's Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the District Court, Second Judicial District of the State of Nevada, held in and for the county of Washoe, made on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1881, in the matter of the

Estate of R. H. Crocker, deceased.

The undersigned Executor of said estate will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the terms hereinafter set out and agreed upon by the parties to the Court, on Saturday April 20th, A. D. 1881, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day at the front door of the Court House in Reno, Washoe County, State of Nevada, all the right, title, interest and estate of said R. H. Crocker at the time of his death and all the right title and interest that the said estate has by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than from addition to that of the said R. H. Crocker at the time of his death, in and to all that certain lot, parcel or parcels of land situate lying and being in the county of Washoe State of Nevada, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lot number three (3) and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section sixteen (16), and the northeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29) in township nineteen (19) north range twenty (20) east Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, containing one hundred and fifty and 67 10 (100 57-10) acres of land. Also lot number four (4) in the northeast quarter of section sixteen (16) township nineteen (19) north range twenty (20) east Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, containing one hundred and 67-100 (97 100) acres. Also the above described land lying a d being in the Truckee Meadows county and state aforesaid, and in the district of lands that were subject to sale at Carson City, State of Nevada. Also an undivided one fifth (1/5) interest in the Glendale Water Ditch, used in irrigating said lands, together with all and singular the rents, issues and demands thereon that may accrue. Also an undivided one-half (1/2) interest in land lying at Red Rock in said county, described as follows, to-wit: The east half of the southwest quarter and the east half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-three (23) township twenty-three (23) north range eighteen (18) east Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, containing three hundred and twenty (320) acres. All of which real estate was appraised at one thousand dollars (\$1000). Also all the personal property belonging to said estate consisting of wv, bank and cash amounting to about one thousand dollars (\$1000).

The terms and conditions of the sale have been fixed by the Court as follows, viz: For the real property and the undivided interest in the Glendale Water Ditch, used in irrigating said lands belonging, one-half cash gold coin of the United States and one-half to be paid in U. S. gold coin in one year's time, to be secured by note and mortgage on the real property, said note to bear interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum. The said personal property to be sold for cash in United States gold coin. Five per cent. on the amount of the sale to be paid down to the Auctioneer on the day of the sale and the balance on the confirmation of the sale by the District Court on the terms above mentioned. Deed and bill of sale at the expense of the purchaser. JAMES H. KINKEAD, Executor of the estate of R. H. Crocker, deceased. R. M. CLARKE, Attorney for said Estate. R. A. MANN, Attorney for said Estate. Reno, County of Washoe, April 6th 1881.

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT Court of the State of Nevada, in and for Washoe County.

RENO, Nevada, April 30, 1881.

In the matter of the estate of R. H. Crocker, deceased, J. H. Kinkead, Executor, on application of the attorney, R. M. Clarke and S. Mann, for the execution, and for judgment shown, it was ordered that the sale of the personal and real property belonging to said estate, advertised to be made by the Executor on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1881, be, and the same is hereby postponed for thirty days from the date hereof, and that the same be sold as heretofore advertised, on MONDAY, the 30th day of May, A. D. 1881, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day; and that notice of said postponement and sale be given by publication of this order in the NEVADA STATE JOURNAL, a newspaper published in said county, at least once a week until the day of said sale. S. D. KING, Judge.

JERRY SCHOOLING,

Successor to Hagerman & Schooling,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CROSERIES, HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

TOBACCOES,

WINES and

LIQUORS,

Cor. Commercial Row & Sierra St.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

Goods Bought and Sold

ON THE LOWEST POSSIBLE MARGIN.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge

To any portion of the city.

All Goods Guaranteed.

JERRY SCHOOLING.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE CO-OWNERS of the Mount Davidson Mine in Pyramid District, Washoe County, State of Nevada, that there will be a meeting of the said owners on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1881, at 8 o'clock p.m. for a more thorough organization and incorporation.

ATTN: DRAGOON CO., ROBERT LOMBARDINI, THOMAS GAMBETTA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

V. & T. R. R.

TIME TABLE TAKING EFFECT

Sunday, April 24, 1881.

TO THE READING PUBLIC

EVERY

FARMER, MINER AND MERCHANT

In the State of Nevada should have the

WEEKLY

NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED AT

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA.

CHEAPEST WEEKLY PAPER IN THE STATE

Contains FORTY Columns of Reading Matter once a week for twelve months.

Subscription Invariably in Advance.

THE

Weekly Nevada State Journal

IS A

JOURNAL FOR THE PEOPLE:

Impartial in Tone, and Essentially a Family and Business Paper.

THE Publisher trusts it will reflect in a modest way, and, as far as its patronage will warrant, some of the best features of modern journalism. It works for the true interests of the busy State and Town in which it is located—seeks the moral, intellectual and industrial welfare of its people, and hopes to honestly inform and interestingly amuse its readers.

Address all orders.

C. C. POWMING,
RENO, WASHOE CO., NEV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

50 CTS. A WEEK.

For all classes of legitimate advertisements not exceeding six lines inserted in this column for 50 Cents per week.

Selling Out.

DEMERS is selling out his stock of merchandise at cost. Must be sold by the 1st.

May 19-20.

Good and Cheap.

If you want piano forte or organs, see Brookins. He offers special inducements just now. A brand new piano forte for \$275 cash. A good, nearly new piano forte, warranted, at \$200. Organs from \$40 upwards. For particulars call at Brookins' piano warerooms, Virginia street, Reno, Nevada. Postoffice Box, 324.

ap12

Coal Oil.

COAL OIL, 150 test. No better sold in Reno. Per can \$2, per case \$3.50, for cash, at J. J. Quinn's. All I ask is to give it a trial. my10

For Rent.

THE OFFICE ROOM on the ground floor of the Old Fellow Building is for rent. Enquire of either of the Trustees of Truckee Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F.

my10

I Want to Sell, Who Wants to Buy?

THE CHEAPEST ranch to be had near Reno, located 1½ miles east of the Court House; 6½ acres of good clover land one-half seeded; Gov. title perpetual; water right, comfortable dwelling and out houses; good well water with force pump in good order and the best location for a home near town, offered for sale? Will exchange for beef cattle or another ranch better suited for grazing cows upon. An investigation will convince purchaser that the above is a bargain. Apply to A. T. RICE, P. O. Box, 361. April 22, 1881.

Notice.

DR. W. BERGMAN of Reno, has been appointed Medical Examiner for the Home Benefit Association, by the Medical Directors of San Francisco. I am now prepared to receive applications. WM. N. KNOX, Agent.

ap12

Wood! Wood!

J. F. AITKEN sells wood as follows:
4 foot Pine Wood \$6 per cord
16 inch Pine Wood 7.50 do
4 foot Timber Wood 5.00 do
4 foot Slab Wood 4.00 do
ap12

W. N. KNOX.

Notice.

HAVING BEEN offered the agency of several of the leading manufacturers of pianos and organs in the East. I am prepared to furnish pianos and organs at greatly reduced rates for cash, and by calling on me you can see the different styles and the prices. W. N. KNOX.

Reno, Mo., 18, 1881.

Organs.

I HAVE some fine organs on hand which I will sell or rent cheap for cash, and pianos for sale cheap for cash. ap12 WM. N. KNOX.

HAMMOND & WILSON.

LIVERY AND STABLE.

We are once more in
OUR NEW STABLE.
Opposite the Depot House.

And are ready to carry on our business as here
before. Th.

Susanville and Surprise Valley

Stages will leave the Lake House at their regu
lar hours, as before the fire.

We have the Best of Accommodation
in Our Line.

DAIMOND & WILSON Proprietors

J. F. CONDON. J. A. MCINTOSH

RENO LUMBER CO.

CONDON & MCINTOSH

Dealers in All Kinds of

Building Material, Mining Tim
bers, Fencing, Etc.

Planed, Boards, Mouldings, Turnings, Red
wood and Pine Shingles, 16x100 Rustic
and Squared constantly on hand.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Satisfaction Guaranteed in Every Particular.

Office on Plaza St., below Lake, Reno.

feb12

FRENCH STORE.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

AT CHICAGO PRICES.

CHEAPER THAN EVER. CAN'T BE UNDER
sold. Call and be informed before pur
chasing elsewhere.

Fresh Supplies Arriving Daily.

Good Delivered Free of Charge.

Cor. of Virginia and Plaza St., Reno, Nevada

LOUISIANA ST.

feb12

SPRING MILLINERY,

AT MRS. HARNEY'S

West Side of Virginia Street.

Magnificent Stock just Received.

have also secured the services of a City Mill
and Turners, so that the ladies of Reno
will do well to remember. Give me a call.

ap12

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. S. VARIAN.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW
And U. S. District Attorney for Nevada.

Rooms 1 and 2 Sunderland's Building, Reno
Neveda. Practices in all the Courts.

WILLIAM CAIN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW
RENO, NEVADA.

OFFICE—Up Stairs in Odd Fellows' Building.

T. V. JULIEN.

H. A. WALDO

WALDO & JULIEN,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW
RENO, NEVADA.

Office in Steele's Block.

JOHN BOWMAN.

H. B. CORSTY

COSSITT & BOWMAN,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

OFFICE—In Journal Building next door to
Justice's Court, Reno, Nevada.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State
of Nevada.

W. BERGMAN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Reno, Washoe Co., Nev.

OFFICE—Second street, next door to JOURNAL.

CHAS. W. JONES,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND COLLECTOR.

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

O. C. Powning, Editor & Proprietor

SUNDAY.....MAY 22, 1881.

NEWS ITEMS.

George H. Pendleton accepts the Presidency of the Civil Service Reform Association of Cincinnati, composed of Democrats and Republicans.

The Senate rejected the nomination of William E. Chandler as Solicitor General. The vote is understood to have been substantially a party division.

The Senate adjourned without day Friday, after confirming all the nominations sent in by the President, except William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, for Solicitor General.

The fast stallion Monroe Chief, with a record of 2:18½ has been sold to a San Francisco man, whose name is a secret, for \$18,000. He will fulfill all his Eastern engagements this Summer.

A curious fact is revealed by the census reports regarding the daily press of the country. It appears there are more evening journals than morning ones, there being published in the United States 430 morning papers and 546 evening papers.

An Albany dispatch says that Conkling is politically dead and that Robertson has been intrusted with the management of the party with great unanimity in all classes and sections of the State. Two thousand congratulatory telegrams have been sent to Judge Robertson.

The Express, Conkling's only organ at the New York Capital, concedes the defeat of Conkling, and appeals for peace. It speaks in the kindest manner of Robertson, and acknowledges him as the present leader of the party, and guarantees its firm support of him in the future.

Senator James C. Zuck of Gilroy, Santa Clara county, Cal., has been nominated by the President to be United States Consul at Tientsin, China. It had been expected by the friends of Mr. Zuck that he would receive a consular appointment, and that Callao, Peru, would be the selection.

The opening exercises of the Mechanics' Fair will take place on August 1st. At a meeting of the Board of Directors on Wednesday evening it was announced that Oregon would be well represented in the exhibition. Among the proposed features of the Fair will be fine horticultural and viticultural displays, and the exhibition of a complete mineral collection.

Since July 1, 1880, 6,130 miles of new railroad mail service have been established by the Postoffice Department. As this Department avails itself of the increased facilities for mail transportation offered by every mile of new railroad constructed in the country, this 6,130 miles may be said to represent quite accurately the full extent of railroad extension for the past eleven months.

When General Grant was in Washington in March, shortly after President Garfield's inauguration, he made several requests of the President, of which the latter made a written memorandum in General Grant's presence. The request in regard to Mr. Cramer was that he might be transferred from Denmark to a more southerly clime. General Grant specified that he did not ask a higher grade, only a milder climate. The resignation of Mr. Nicholas Fish from the Swiss Mission, the same grade as Denmark, opened the way for complying with General Grant's request, and the President promptly availed himself of it in supposed compliance with General Grant's earnest wish personally expressed.

The United States has more miles of telegraph lines than any other country in the world—170,103, comprising about 300,000 miles of wire—not including lines used exclusively for railroad business. Russia is the second nation on the globe in this respect, having 56,170 miles, Germany 41,431, France 36,970, and Great Britain 23,156.

The new narrow-gauge railroad from Bodie to a tract of some 12,000 acres of timber, lying near Mono Lake, is to be built at once. The road will be 31½ miles in length. It is expected that the road will be finished by the middle of September next.

The following is the order in which the silver producing countries of the world take their position: Mexico, United States, Bolivia, then Germany, which latter formerly took the lead.

The public debt of the United States is \$63 per head; of Spain \$154; of France \$136; of England, \$117; of Holland, \$114; of Canada, \$28; of Mexico, \$39; of Switzerland, \$2.

A Boston authority says a good and complete series of autograph letters of the signers of the Declaration of Independence is worth about \$2,500.

VICTORY!

ASYLUM INJUNCTION SUIT SET ASIDE.

THE LAW DECLARED CONSTITUTIONAL.

FULL TEXT OF JUDGE KING'S DECISION.

District Court, Ormsby County, State of Nevada, Jacob Klein, Plaintiff, J. H. Kinkaid, et al., Defendants.

The action came on upon its merits.

The case involves the validity, constitutionality of those certain provisions entitled "An Act to provide for the taking care of the insane of the State of Nevada," approved Feb. 24, 1881, which provides for the taking of \$80,000 of the irreducible School Fund, and the execution and delivering of a bond of the State to that fund for the amount stated.

The constitutional objections raised are as follows:

1. That the Act authorizes a State loan and creates public indebtedness in excess of the constitutional limit.

2. That two or more subjects are embraced in the Act and not specified in the title; i. e.: the care of the State insane, construction of public buildings, making of a State loan, and the issuance of bonds therefor, and the investment of State school money.

3. That in the Act in question a special law has been enacted, where a general law could be made applicable, and where in point of fact a general one is now in existence.

This has reference to the investment of the State School Funds.

4. That the withdrawal of the \$80,000 specified, and the delivery of the State Bond referred to, is not an investment of the School Funds within the meaning of our organic law.

5. That the State is not entitled to borrow money to meet the charge of keeping its insane, but must resort to taxation for that purpose.

The limitations imposed by Sec. 3, Art. IX, and Sec. 7, Art. XVII, of our State Constitution, are limitations of the debt-contracting power.

The object of the provisions in question was to guard against extravagance and consequent onerous taxation and distress.

This is the substance and that which is to be strictly guarded.

It does not seem to be of any moment, nor the object of any provision, whether this debt, thus restrained, be represented by bill or bond, or as a facituting liability.

Any portion of the present State debt, representing former Territorial debt, may be evidenced by bonds issued by this State since its establishment, without such bonds constituting any part of the public debt of \$300,000, limited by Sec. 3 aforesaid.

The present bonded debt of the State principal is \$380,000 and no more.

Is this an ordinary State debt, i. e., originally contracted by the State, or does it represent the Senatorial debt assumed or inherited by the State?

In 1871 the remaining Territorial debt amounted to \$380,000. In that year the State authorized and negotiated a loan of the amount specified—\$380,000—issued its bonds and sold them, and with the proceeds paid the holders of the then Territorial debt their demands, and the evidences of the old Territorial debt were canceled.

In 1877, with an Amendatory Act in 1879, the State provided for the purchase of the bonds of 1871, that upon the purchase of these bonds amounting to \$380,000, they should be canceled and a new bond of the State for the same sum should be executed to the School Fund.

The outstanding bonds of 1871 were purchased from the several holders and canceled, under the provisions of the Act of 1877, as amended at 1879, and in accordance therewith, and a similar bond for \$380,000 executed to the State School Fund as required by that Act.

This bond represents the entire State debt.

The bonds of 1871 were purchased with means and resources existing in the State Treasury.

The transactions of the State Treasury from 1871 to date, show that no payment of bonds, or principal of any debt, has ever been paid from the Territorial Debt Fund, in the Treasury, arising from taxation imposed for the purpose of paying that debt, but on the other hand do show the annual payment of the interest accruing upon this \$380,000 from such funds.

I conclude, therefore, that the debt of the former Territory can be and is represented by the State bond for \$380,000 now held by the State School Fund.

That the bond is merely a substituted form of indebtedness. That in substance it remains as of the former Territory.

This brings us to the second ground of objection to the Act; that is, that two or more subjects are embraced in the Act, and are not specified in the title.

This is a question of greater difficulty, and if it seemed an open question in the State, would seem almost insuperable.

The provision for the construction of the buildings provided for, seems to be entirely germane to the care of the insane.

The subject of a State loan, issuance of bonds, and the investment of the school moneys, seems less directly connected with the others.

While the one thing is not essentially dependent upon the other yet there is no necessity of repugnance between the two; and the judgment of the Legislature, at least, would seem to be that they are inter-dependent.

The loan upon the borrowing from the School Fund, and the care of the insane, in the mode contemplated; upon the making of the loan.

If the Act of our Legislature prohibits

the sale or disposal of opium and the keeping of places of resort for using the same, can be held not to cover provisions punishing persons resorting to places so kept; I cannot see how subjects any more diverse or less indicated in the title are to be found in the Act in question.

The Opium Act, to so term it, is sustained upon the ground that the object of the Act is to suppress the deleterious use of that drug.

If an assumed object of the Act, (not indicated in its title,) can be thus raised up to support otherwise diverse provisions, the more authority is there for sanctioning the incorporation of different provisions looking to the end named in the title.

To care for the insane requires habitation for them, i. e., a building or buildings for their accommodation.

Both these buildings, and the care of the insane must contemplate the expenditure of money.

This money may be obtained in any method that the State is entitled to resort to, among others a loan.

The obligation to support and care for the insane is fully recognized as one of the duties of the State.

Section 1, Article XIII, Constitution.

All the provisions of the Act in question seem to have a direct tendency towards and to contribute to the one object; care of the insane.

This brings us to the third objection named, that is: "That a special law has been enacted, when a general law could be made applicable, and, in fact, when a general Act is now in existence."

The general law does not provide for the object in view, and, in fact, if it did so it would cease to be general.

If the Legislature has the power to control the investment of the School Fund, of course the manner of each investment must be within the same control, and only a special law could provide for cash investment.

The act we question does not seem amenable to the objection last named.

This then brings us to the fourth objection named, that is: "That the use of the School money and contemplated by the Act is not an investment within the purview of our State Constitution."

In this behalf it is argued by plaintiff that the State could direct this invested in pre-existing State bonds, but that the issuance of this bond with a view to such investments is an invasion.

I fail to see any substantial difference in the two cases. The bond provided for in this Act is certainly as much the bond of the State, as any bond first issued and sold, and then purchased by the State, could be and remain the bond of the State.

The evasion suggested by the plaintiff could be so easily evaded that his argument would suggest that indirection would be sustained where the direct course would fail.

We now reach its last objection to be considered, namely: "That the State is not entitled to borrow money to meet the charge of the insane."

And in this behalf it is argued that the power of the State to contract loans is limited to the necessities of its "business" its ordinary operations, and argue that the care of the insane is not within the scope of that "business."

The Constitution, Sec. I, Art. XIII, makes the care of the insane a charge upon the State, and with very few exceptions, it is as high an obligation resting upon, and as much a part of the "business" of the State, as any other that can be named.

While these considerations do not clearly satisfy me of the validity of the Act in question, still they so far weaken the force of the objections urged as leaves the question one of such grave doubt, that it becomes my duty to sustain the law.

In accordance herewith findings are drawn in favor of defendants.

I understand that the point first made that the Act in question departed from the trust declared by the Act of Congress in granting public lands to the State for School purposes, was abandoned by plaintiff, and it has not been considered by me. S. D. Kline, May 21st, 1881. Judge.

The decision of the Judge leaves the Commissioners free to proceed with the work, and that they intend to hasten it is evidenced by the contract advertisement in this morning's JOURNAL. The plaintiffs in the case could give a bond, and continue the injunction in force, but they might be out a few thousand dollars on that proposition, and so they will probably simply give a bond for appeal costs, and take the matter to the Supreme Court. Meantime the Commissioners can advertise for and let the contract, and have the building well under way by the time the case will be argued in the Supreme Court. And now that the contract is to be let, we want twenty of the best business men of Reno to band together and get that contract; men who do not want to make anything out of the contract, but men who will see that there is no stealing at the expense of Reno's good name, and men who will see that the State's interests are protected. There must be no relief bills on this work, and the Asylum must be built, according to the plans and specifications, for the sum of \$60,000, as appropriated, or less, if it is possible. We insist upon this, and let Reno show that the State can build a public building without being robbed.

The outstanding bonds of 1871 were purchased from the several holders and canceled, under the provisions of the Act of 1877, as amended at 1879, and in accordance therewith, and a similar bond for \$380,000 executed to the State School Fund as required by that Act.

This bond represents the entire State debt.

The bonds of 1871 were purchased with means and resources existing in the State Treasury.

The transactions of the State Treasury from 1871 to date, show that no payment of bonds, or principal of any debt, has ever been paid from the Territorial Debt Fund, in the Treasury, arising from taxation imposed for the purpose of paying that debt, but on the other hand do show the annual payment of the interest accruing upon this \$380,000 from such funds.

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This is a question of greater difficulty, and if it seemed an open question in the State, would seem almost insuperable.

The provision for the construction of the buildings provided for, seems to be entirely germane to the care of the insane.

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The loan upon the borrowing from the School Fund, and the care of the insane, in the mode contemplated; upon the making of the loan.

If the Act of our Legislature prohibits

MISCELLANEOUS.



HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Why Suffer Needlessly

With the convulsive, spasmodic tortures of fever and ague and bilious remittent, when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, acknowledged to be a real corrective of material fever, will eradicate the cause of so much suffering. No medicine in this benignal elixir, in cases of constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, and in general debility and nervous weakness. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

AT

Chas. A. Loomis!

New Goods and New Prices.

10 Yards Gingham	for 90c
8 do Cheviot	for 90c
6 do Cheviot, heavy	for 90c
5 do Cheviot, extra heavy	for 90c
12 do All Linen Crash	for 90c
10 do Heavy Linen Crash	for 90c
8 do Extra Heavy Linen Crash	for 90c
4 do Alt Linen Table Cloth	for 90c
35 do One-quarter Inch Deep Hamburg Embroidery	for 90c
25 do One-half Inch Deep Hamburg Embroidery	for 90c
20 do Three-quarter Inch Deep Hamburg Embroidery	for 90c
15 do One Inch Deep Hamburg Embroidery	for 90c
10 do Wash Poplin	for 90c
7 do Birch Suiting	for 90c
New	

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES!

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF RENO
in the State of Nevada, at the close of business May 6th, 1881:

RESOURCES:		
Loans and discounts.....	\$125,096.80	
Overdrafts.....	11,836.82	
Bonds to secure circulation.....	40,000.00	
Due from approved reagents.....	1,914.75	
Due from other National Banks.....	100.00	
Due from State Banks and bankers.....	1,615.91	
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.....	3,008.33	
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	2,973.73	
Premises paid.....	3,225.00	
Checks and other cash items.....	120.85	
Bills of other Banks.....	170.00	
Specie.....	16,007.63	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer.....	6,000.00	
Total.....	1,800.00	
Total.....	\$241,202.88	

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus fund.....	2,036.64
Undivided profits.....	5,266.62
National Bank notes outstanding.....	36,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	86,647.70
Demand certificates of deposit.....	13,489.75
Due to other National Banks.....	35,000.00
Due to State Banks and bankers.....	12,088.81
Total.....	\$241,202.88

STATE OF NEVADA, COUNTY OF WASHOE.

I, C. T. BENDER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHAS. T. BENDER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of May, 1881.
H. FISH,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

CORRECT—Attest:
A. H. MANNING,
H. L. FISH,
C. T. BENDER,

WINE HOUSE,

COMMERCIAL ROW, RENO, NEVADA
Offers for sale by gallon or bottle.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WHISKIES:	BRANDIES:
Twenty-four years old.	La Grande Marque.
Old Extra Bourbon, 9 years old.	United Vineyard.
Old Extra Rye, 3 years old.	Hennesey.
Old Durham.	Peach.
Old A. A.	Blackberry.
Old Scotch.	California.
Old Irish.	Apple Jack.

RUMS:

OINS:	St. Croix.
Olive Tree.	Jamaica.
Swan.	Ass'ted French Liquors.
Old Tom.	Standard Champagne.
MOUNT VINEYARD.	L. Roederer Champagne.
Port.	Bloy Freres Champagne.
Sherry.	Fine Bourdeaux.
White.	Fine Sherry.
Champagnes.	Fine Port.
National Grapes.	Fine Claret.
Buena Vista.	Fine White Wine.

BITTERS:

Bokers.	Absinthe.
Angustors.	Curaçao.
Selmer.	Pousse Caffe.
Boonekamp.	Benedictino.
Vermouth.	(o)
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